Standard Deviation	Description
Other - See Comments	Reason for phase deviation cannot be categorized into currently available options, please see comments.
Proximity to phase 1 project	This was typically used to identify segments of pipe adjacent to, in between segments of pipe requiring action, where the addition of the segment with the phase deviation was intended to make the project have better construction efficiency, cost efficiency, consistent approach (test or replace, not both intermixed), and pipeline properties.
Constructability	This term was typically used for tests, but some replacements as well, and is used to identify when we plan to work beyond the end of a segment. This was used for examples like when the segment ends in an intersection or under a water-way; we will need to work on adjacent segments.
Less than 1 mile gap (test)	Less than 1 mile gap (test): Used for identifying previously tested or phase 2 segments that lie between segments requiring a phase 1 hydrotest and will be tested (or re-tested) in order to cost effectively test the phase 1 segments to either side.
Piggability	Pipe replacements needed for diameter changes to support the PG&E/PSEP ILI piggability goals.
2011 Hydrotest Plan	Pipeline segments that were included in the 2011 strength test commitment to the CPUC and were not driven to a phase 1 test by the decision tree.
Short lengths	Short length pipeline segments that are stand alone (not near or part of phase 1 strength test) that are driven to a phase 1 test, but replaced instead. The decision is based on the cost of testing verses replacing the pipe segment. For data validation, the typical length of a segment to be replaced instead of tested is 1000' or less for 12" diameter and smaller pipe diameters and 500' or less for 16" diameter pipe and greater. Site specific conditions (water crossings, road crossings, etc.) are taken into account and will result in actions that deviate from the typical footages listed above.
Line to be retired	Engineering review with Operations determined pipeline segment can be retired and not replaced.
Non-PSEP	Work will be managed and engineered by PSEP but funded and scoped by the BASE budget. This project may have been started by PSEP or it is within the vicinity of another PSEP job.
Recently Replaced/Tested	Recently replaced or hydrotested under the base budget, however as-built records are not reflected in the PFL used to validate the project scope.
Class 2 Non-HCA	Decision tree indicates Ph 1 action, however in light of the CPUC final decision calling for the replacement or testing of Class 1 and 2 non-hca segments only when adjacent to phase 1 Class 3, 4 or HCA segments and engineering judgment, the segment will be moved to Ph 2.
Additional Threats	Engineering judgment to strength test or replace based on current condition of pipeline (e.g. vintage, leak history, corrosion issues, depth of cover, fabrication threats, site conditions).
Ph 2 Class 3	Ph 2 Class 3 pipe was moved to Ph 1 to replace work that was planned for Ph 1 that no longer needs to be done.
Constructability (Repl to Test)	Pipe attributes and physical circumstances warrant test instead of replacement.
New Route	Segment included in project to accommodate pipeline reroute.
Historical Test Met Code Only	Segment deferred to Ph 2 (lower priority) because the STPR met code on date of operation, however test does not meet current PSEP requirements.
Downrate to Distribution	Review with gas system planning resulted in decision to operate existing pipeline at less than 60 psig.
Replace with Distribution	Review with gas system planning resulted in decision to replace existing pipeline with new pipeline that will operate at less than 60 psig.
Committed	To be used only when the decision tree result indicates phase 2 or N/A and we have already replaced or tested the section (or are so far committed to engineering/permitting that we decide to replace/test the segment anyway) and we do not feel the work is justified by the other deviation codes such as proximity, constructability, etc.